

PN-AAW-910

44904



**IIED**

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR  
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

**EPM**

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING  
AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT

---

**ASSESSMENT OF HAITI'S INDIGENOUS  
ENVIRONMENTAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR A USAID PROGRAM TO SUPPORT THEM**

**Diane Walton Wood  
Frederick J. Conway**

**May, 1984**

**Environmental Planning and Management Project  
International Institute for Environment and Development**

This document was produced for the Environmental Planning and Management Project of the International Institute for Environment and Development under contract No. NGO/FA/86-01

Diane Walton Wood is Director of the IIED NGO Program.  
Frederick J. Conway is an anthropologist with  
environmental experience in Haiti.

The Environmental Planning and Management Project is a cooperative agreement between the International Institute for Environment and Development and the U.S. Agency for International Development to respond to requests for assistance from developing countries in a variety of environmental and natural resource management problems.

Single copies of this document are available free from:

International Institute for Environment and Development  
1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 302  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 462-0900

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- I. INTRODUCTION**
  - II. ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS**
  - III. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT**
  - IV. FINDINGS**
  - V. RECOMMENDATIONS**
- APPENDIX A: LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED**  
**APPENDIX B: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS**

## I. INTRODUCTION

This assessment of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in Haiti emerges from USAID/Haiti's concerns about deteriorating environmental conditions in Haiti and from the importance of the NGO sector there. The Agricultural Development Office of USAID/Haiti requested technical assistance from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to conduct a pre-feasibility study of USAID support to indigenous environmental NGO's in Haiti. The NGO component of IIED's Environmental Planning Management Project has provided technical services to a half dozen USAID missions in the Latin America/Caribbean Region for the support of indigenous environmental movements.

## II. ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL NGO'S

Non-governmental environmental organizations can contribute in a variety of ways to bringing about effective environment and natural resource management. Strategies environmental NGO's can implement are: lobbying, advocacy, monitoring ("watch-dog"), education, training, extension, research, technical consulting, fundraising and implementation of projects dealing directly with natural resources such as reforestation or land protection. The strategies implemented by these groups can be directed towards establishing environmental policies and legislation, and creating an environmental constituency aware of environmental problems and motivated to solve them and prevent future ones.

One environmental group cannot undertake all of the strategies listed. Diverse groups are necessary for a complete NGO environmental movement. For example, a policy studies group can maintain objectivity and credibility if it can rely on another NGO to use its findings for lobbying and advocacy. Likewise, the research NGO can make the best use of its resources if it can provide data to another group that will interpret the information for education programs. Ideally, an NGO environmental movement needs to be made up of a range of groups fulfilling various roles, yet willing to collaborate and build on one another's strengths while still maintaining their diversity.

Unfortunately, environmental NGO's are so new in many developing countries that diversity is not an option. One NGO is faced with fulfilling several functions at the same time. The magnitude of the environmental challenges and the scarcity of organizations addressing them can lead many NGO's to spread themselves too thin. Therefore, newly formed environmental NGO's need to take the time to identify priorities and select strategies to address them that are compatible with available technical, financial and human resources.

The process of identifying issues to address and strategies to implement is the cornerstone for establishing an institutional identity. In addition, intangible factors like a group's "cause" or vision, its spirit of volunteerism and commitment form the foundation of a non-profit organization. These factors evolve naturally and cannot be provided from the outside. While not tangible, they are the factor that allows an organization to sustain itself through financial crises, personnel problems, etc. To avoid dependency, then, it is in donor agencies' direct interest to ensure that the groups they assist have a strong sense of purpose supported by a committed staff, board, and members. Donor agencies supporting groups that are still in the process of defining their goals and testing their commitment, have to recognize that they cannot push the process, and that there may be an initial phase of support that does not produce observable, measurable results.

With appropriate assistance from USAID, environmental NGO's can be very effective. In Ecuador, the Fundacion Natura received several operating program grants to develop a national public awareness campaign and national environmental education program for the formal school curriculum. Natura worked closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure that the environmental education program was integrated into the national curriculum. Fundacion Natura also produced a popular version of the USAID-funded environmental profile of Ecuador. Before receiving USAID assistance, Natura established itself as a respected, credible, well-managed organization. The administrative structure was well designed to handle the USAID grants, which have totalled about \$600,000.

In Honduras, the Honduran Ecological Association (AHE) has produced a variety of environmental education materials that have reached a wide audience. The original grant for the AHE emphasized projects to the exclusion of institutional development activities, and needed to be revised to include them. Several short-term technical advisory visits in fundraising and management were provided and the AHE is now obtaining local funds as well as grants from several international organizations. The AHE distributed the USAID funded country environmental profile to its members in return for paying the membership fee.

In Bolivia, with USAID assistance several environmental NGO's have formed the "Environmental Defense League" (LIDEMA) to facilitate the use of Food for Peace Funds for environmental groups. LIDEMA will also coordinate training activities in institution building, project design, and proposal writing.

It has been IIED's experience that the most effective assistance for environmental NGO's involves small amounts of money (less than \$50,000 per group) spread out over long periods of time (3-5 years) combined with short-term technical assistance visits every three to four months, and with a strong emphasis on institution building

activities. Groups with a strong sense of identity, an established infrastructure and experience in implementing projects can manage larger sums of money (300,000-500,000) successfully, but due to the newness of the environmental movement in developing countries these groups are in the minority. Therefore, most assistance needs to emphasize such factors as fundraising, management and administration before focussing on specific environmental projects. This can best be addressed through a phased program with well established benchmarks to measure institutional growth as well as environmental impact. Donor agencies must be prepared to be flexible and expect mid-course corrections in NGO programs from time to time.

### III. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This prefeasibility study asked two major questions: (1) Could indigenous environmental NGO's contribute to improved management of Haiti's environment and natural resources? and (2) If so, could USAID/Haiti play an effective role in strengthening the effectiveness of these environmental NGO's?

To answer the first question we had to do the following:

1. Assess the environmental and political climate for NGO activities;
2. identify Haitian environmental NGO's;
3. assess the NGO's individual capabilities and needs by reviewing their skills in management, administration, fundraising and programming, and analyse their organizational structure and sense of identity; and,
4. analyse the diversity of the NGO's and their abilities or willingness to collaborate.

For the second question, we looked at the following:

1. USAID/Haiti objectives for supporting an environmental NGO program;
2. relevance of an environmental NGO program to USAID/Haiti projects; and,
3. mechanisms for providing appropriate financial and technical assistance.

In discussions with USAID/Haiti staff it became apparent that NGO's working in rural development and USAID support of them were relatively strong, while the involvement of urban and educated Haitians in addressing environmental problems was particularly weak. For this reason, we focussed our assessment on the possibilities for a non-governmental environmental movement among the urban

population, including that of the towns. At the same time we met with several indigenous NGO's working in rural development to discuss their views on the role of such an environmental movement.

#### IV. FINDINGS

##### Environmental and Political Climate

Two months after the end of the Duvalier regime, the time is ripe in Haiti for the beginnings of an indigenous environmental movement. During the post-Duvalier period there has been a great deal of public discussion about the state of the environment and a renewed interest in improving conditions in the country. This is nowhere more evident than in the spontaneous neighborhood committees which have cleaned the streets of Port-au-Prince and the other cities. The enthusiasm and energy of Haiti's citizens, especially its young people, are clear, but the directions in which their energy can be channelled constructively are less obvious.

The current public discussion of environmental problems in Haiti began in 1985 with a series of articles and lectures by a German agronomist, Felix Lowenstein, about the degradation of the watersheds feeding the Cayes Plain and its implications for agricultural development. The newspaper was particularly active in writing about environmental problems, especially deforestation. The weekly magazine Le Petit Samedi has also written about environmental problems. Since the change in government there has been an explosion of public discussion of environmental ones. New newspapers and magazines, and the radio and television have begun to play a role in discussing controversial public affairs (see Appendix).

As almost every assessment of the agricultural sector in Haiti has indicated, historically there has been a lack of interest and investment in the agricultural sector on the part of governments and the upper class. A lack of understanding of the causes of and potential solutions for environmental problems is apparent in much discussion of deforestation, the only environmental problem which is well known. Many upperclass people identify the problem as being the peasants' ignorance of the value of trees and the solutions as educating peasants about trees and sending urban young people to rural areas to plant trees for them. Awareness of watershed management problems beyond deforestation is weak, and awareness of other environmental issues, such as the depletion of marine and coastal resources and the relationship of urban pollution to health, is almost non-existent.

Contributing to the lack of environmental awareness has been a lack of dialogue between those working on environmental problems, especially with small farmers, and the urban elite. NGO's working



in development, including indigenous ones, have been uninterested in pursuing a dialogue on environmental issues because they have been wary of elite attitudes and unsure of any genuine commitment. The political climate under the Duvalier regime made serious public discussion of such issues difficult.

As a result, the educated public in Haiti is unaware of the considerable progress that has been made in developing technical and socioeconomic solutions to them, largely through the efforts of USAID.

Another important element in the current political climate is the educational sector. The government is prepared to renew a commitment to educational reform, which involves primarily the use of Creole as the medium of instruction. USAID is planning a major project for primary education in the public sector. This project would probably also have a Technical Center working with private sector (Catholic, Protestant, and secular) schools to develop curriculum materials. The Catholic Church is undertaking a nation-wide Creole literacy program. Reading materials for the newly literate public are urgently needed. This is an ideal time to incorporate environmental information into the education materials being developed.

While the GOH's management of natural resources has been weak for many years, there are recent signs of concern.

- The DAPTE of the Ministry of Planning convened an inter-ministerial committee which prepared a draft National Conservation Strategy (NCS) in February 1986. The NCS calls for the establishment of a national-level institution with specific authority for the protection of the environment. The NCS also calls for the participation of NGO's in carrying out the strategy, particularly in stimulating public participation and environmental education.
- The Division of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture created a Technical Secretariat for Watershed Management in November 1985. The Secretariat has reviewed plans for three watershed management projects, including USAID's Targetted Watershed Management Project, and has written guidelines for future projects.
- The Division of Natural Resources has also created an Environmental Protection Service with an engineer who coordinates with other ministries to solve specific environmental problems as they arise.
- The Institute for the Protection of the National Heritage (ISPAN) has begun development of two national park areas with the help of a USAID grant.

## Haitian Environmental NGO's and Support Organizations

Two indigenous environmental NGO's were found which had legal existence, the Audubon Society and the Garden Club. Another, the Federation of Friends of Nature, had just been established and was attracting a great deal of attention, but did not yet have a program. A third potential environmental NGO, the Association of Agronomists, was in the process of reorganizing. These indigenous NGO's are described below.

Societe Audubon d'Haiti pour la  
Protection de l'Environnement (SAHPE)  
Audubon Society of Haiti for  
the Protection of the Environment

SAHPE had its beginnings in the organization of festivities in April, 1985 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of John James Audubon, who was born in Haiti. A very well attended exhibit of the birds and marine life of Haiti was organized, as was a theatrical piece for school children. The organizers of the exhibit decided to form a society, and in the months succeeding the exhibit developed an organizational plan and by-laws. SAHPE was registered as a private association with the Ministry of the Interior in January, 1986, just before the change in government.

The goals of the Society, as outlined in the bylaws, are to:

1. stimulate interest in ecological problems by the preparation of publications, organization of seminars, conferences and press campaigns, and other technical and cultural means;
2. establish contact with Haitian and foreign professionals and technicians interested in ecological problems;
3. undertake environmental research in collaboration with Haitian and international institutions and make the results available; and
4. contribute to the solution of specific environmental problems in any national or international sector.

SAHPE has a membership of about twenty, but they had not yet met to discuss a specific program, though they were planning to do so by the end of April, 1986. The president of SAHPE indicated that, given the political uncertainty of the country, the short-term goal of the Society was to consolidate a program rather than to engage in a major recruitment campaign. The president of SAHPE is a Haitian forester with considerable international experience. Members include professionals and business people, some with professional experience in the environment and some whose interest has come from hunting.

## **Garden Club**

The Garden Club has put on flower shows and has expressed an interest in establishing a high altitude botanical garden to preserve and exhibit some of Haiti's rare species, especially those of the Pic Macaya Park area which are not accessible to the public. Lectures on environmental subjects are given at meetings. The Garden Club helped to prepare the 1985 Audubon bird exhibit. The president is a well-known Haitian florist.

## **Federation des Amis de la Nature (FAN) Federation of the Friends of Nature**

FAN is a new association, which announced its existence in April, 1986. FAN is a federation of fourteen Catholic, Protestant and lay youth groups whose goal is to support a national reforestation campaign. FAN began when one of the groups, the Action des Jeunes Chretiens d'Haiti (Christian Youth Action of Haiti), decided that it needed to join with other groups for an effective program. FAN's program is called "Haiti Verte" (Green Haiti), but has not yet been defined. In FAN's first weeks of existence it concentrated on a publicity campaign to arouse interest in reforestation. The campaign included leaflets in Creole and French, radio and television interviews, newspaper articles, and a march (see Appendix B).

FAN leadership includes not only representatives of the youth groups, but the director of the Boy Scouts, who is also the director of the National Pedagogical Institute, where FAN is temporarily housed. A number of other influential older people are also involved, including one working with ISPAN in national parks and one involved with the Nouvelliste newspaper.

FAN leaders emphasized that they needed to formulate a program before they could take any further steps, including fundraising. FAN has rejected offers of financial assistance from business people, saying that it is not yet in a position to manage funds. It was accepting in-kind gifts, such as materials for posters and banners, printing and photocopying. FAN members acknowledge that they lack technical expertise in reforestation.

FAN is so new as an organization that it is impossible to predict how it will develop beyond its first stage. It appears to have drawn together members from diverse backgrounds, including young people with links to rural areas and upper class people from the capital. The leadership understands the fragility of the movement and wants to move slowly to consolidate a program. One possible focus of attention may be Morne l'Hopital above Port-au-Prince.

**Association Nationale d'Agronomes Haitiens (ANDAH)**  
**National Association of Haitian Agronomists**

ANDAH was founded as a non-profit professional society for agronomists in 1957, suppressed until 1978, and then reconstituted after the departure of the Duvaliers in February, 1986. It has a membership of about 130 of the approximately 400 Haitian agronomists in the public and private sectors. ANDAH's young leadership wants to revive the organization with an emphasis on policy rather than technical matters. In April 1986 ANDAH took the public position that a land reform is the first step in improving agriculture. The ANDAH president is interested in undertaking a cadastral survey on a pilot basis. He has written a series of articles on Haitian agriculture for the Nouvelliste newspaper. ANDAH is also interested in conducting a rat eradication program in the Antibonite Valley. These projects are only concepts at the moment. ANDAH does not yet have a structure and has no financial base. A general meeting was set for early May 1986 to re-establish the Association.

Another nascent NGO, the Comite National de la Jeunesse pour la Protection de l'Environnement (National Youth Committee for the Protection of the Environment) announced its formation in the newspapers on the day of the team's departure. It can be expected that more groups such as this will be formed in the coming months.

In addition to the environmental NGO's themselves, other indigenous NGO's exist which could provide support to an NGO environmental movement. The most important of these is the Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies. A new organization, the Institute for Research and Development, could serve as a forum for an environmental movement. These NGO's are described below.

**Association Haitienne des Agences Benevoles (HAVA)**  
**Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies**

HAVA was created in 1981 to function as a clearing house, information center and coordinating body for NGOs in Haiti. After an initial period of support from small grants, HAVA received a two-year Operational Program Grant (OPG) for \$364,000 from USAID in 1984 which enabled it to increase its staff and establish a small grants program. HAVA has received grants from other donors, including UNICEF, COHAN and PACT, whose support is reported to be now substantially more than the USAID OPG.

HAVA has about 110 members. Criteria for membership are that an NGO be a non-profit, legally recognized entity engaged in development or relief assistance activities and registered or in the process of registering as an NGO with the Ministry of Planning. Membership fees are \$120 per year. Most of the member NGO's are

Haitian, but the most active members are foreign. The language most commonly used in meetings is English, and HAVA is concerned about increasing the use of French and Creole.

The high membership fee excludes many Haitian NGO's and HAVA is considering establishing membership categories which would enable smaller and weaker indigenous NGOs to receive HAVA services.

Included in the USAID OPG is a \$50,000 fund for small grants of up to \$5,000 to NGO's, either members or organizations sponsored by members. This program is helping HAVA to develop experience in institution building with small NGO's, but HAVA acknowledges that it needs to develop more expertise in that area. HAVA is also working to develop a coalition of organizations involved in legal services, a structure which might be relevant to an NGO environmental movement.

HAVA has established sectoral committees in Agriculture, Health, Education, Potable Water and Sanitation, Income Generation and Disaster Preparedness. The Agricultural Committee is working to increase the participation of NGO's in policy decisions by the GOH and major donors on a national and a regional basis, including the definition of the National Conservation Strategy.

HAVA serves as a liaison between NGOs and the GOH, especially the NGO Unit of the Ministry of Planning, and donors. It has conducted seminars on project management and sectoral issues, and produces a newsletter in conjunction with the Groupe Technologie Intermediaire d'Haiti (gTIH).

HAVA has expressed an interest in participating in a program for indigenous environmental NGO's, but would need support for additional staff time to do so.

**Institut International d'Haiti  
de la Recherche et du Developpement (IHRED)**  
International Institute of Haiti for  
Research and Development

IHRED is a recently formed institute which has received a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy. The objectives of IHRED, according to its bylaws, are

1. establishment of research and human resource training programs;
2. exchange of information about development;
3. preparation and implementation of projects to further social and economic development; and
4. cooperation with similar organizations.

IHRED, which was conceived in the summer of 1985, established an office in early May, 1986. A program has not yet been set up, but IHRED plans to bring different sectors of the society (religious, labor, governmental, etc.) together to discuss public issues, including environmental problems. A series of seminars and training sessions is foreseen, as are education campaigns through the media, especially radio. IHRED expects to be operational by June, 1986, with a staff of three. It will be able to conduct work on a contractual basis.

A number of other organizations in Haiti could be expected to make contributions to an indigenous environmental movement. Some of these are described below.

**Shell Company (W.I.), Ltd.**

- The Shell Company has played the leading role in private sector involvement in environmental awareness. The Shell Company country director has a fund for philanthropic works. Each director has discretion in funding, but both the current and the preceding Shell Haiti directors have chosen environmental themes for funding. Shell has funded a tree-planting project with the Catholic Parish of Bainet, a sub-project of the PADF agroforestry project, since 1983. Shell bumper stickers and tee shirts with tree-planting themes are seen all over Haiti. The Shell film, "The Fate of the Forest," has been shown on Haitian television, as have spots about the Bainet project. A video tape of the Bainet project was released in April 1986. Shell is also interested in funding a small soil restoration project. In the petroleum sector, Shell has established a system for collecting used oil from service stations and has installed interceptors to clean water in the Port-au-Prince drainage system. The current director of Shell has been instrumental in reviving the Lions Club in Haiti, which has taken some interest in environmental matters, including urban forestry. He is also interested in supporting the F.A.N. Haiti Verte program.
- The United Nations Development Program is organizing a film festival about environmental issues in Haiti, to be presented later in 1986.
- The Association Hoteliere d'Haiti (Hotel Association of Haiti) has supported an initiative towards the establishment of a national marine park in the Arcadin Islands. It is supported in this by the SCUBA Club.
- Schola is a for-profit publishing service designed to demonstrate the viability of low-cost publishing in Haiti. The publisher is particularly interested in environmental matters.

Schola has published a bilingual (French/Creole) book on "My Friend the Tree" for school children. The publisher, Impression Magiques has also printed a booklet on tree-planting which is distributed to PADF agroforestry project participants.

- Public relations firms in Haiti such as Publigestion and Clairimage have interests and experience which could be used in environmental awareness programs.
- The Association de Producteurs Agricoles (Agricultural Producers' Association) is a recently organized group of Haitian business people involved in large-scale agriculture, primarily fruit production for export. It may be a potential means of involvement by the private sector in environmental awareness.
- The Society for the Improvement of Environmental Conditions (SIMEC) is an engineering consulting firm with wide interest in the environmental aspects of development.
- Rotary Clubs are a potential actor in environmental awareness. There are Rotary Clubs in Port-au-Prince, Petionville, Cap Haitien, Cayes, Gonaives and Jeremie. A Lions Club chapter has recently been founded in Thomassin and is interested in urban forestry.

#### Relevance to USAID/Haiti's Objectives and Programs

Involvement in developing an "environmental movement" in the non-governmental sector would contribute to the achievement of USAID/Haiti's first basic goal of reversing Haiti's natural resource degradation and stimulating agricultural production.

As the Mission states in its Action Plan, PVO's and their respective associations are developing strategies for combating environmental degradation primarily through the efforts of USAID itself. Of any single institution working in Haiti over the past decade, USAID has acquired the greatest amount of experience in dealing with environmental issues through the preparation of the Country Environmental Profile and the design, implementation and evaluation of its agroforestry, farming systems, livestock and watershed projects, which have been carried out largely through NGO's. Part of USAID's natural resources policy for Haiti is to encourage NGO's to expand watershed management and other natural resources activities nationwide. Thus, involvement by USAID in facilitating the development of an indigenous environmental movement in Haiti would be an appropriate undertaking.

An indigenous environmental movement in Haiti has the potential for supporting USAID, GOH and other efforts to manage the country's natural resources. For example an informed citizenry could lobby for the establishment of a Hillside Secretariat and the protection

of endangered watersheds. Furthermore, an active environmental NGO movement could plan a major role in helping to disseminate the data and insights that have come from, the USAID-funded Country Environmental Profile and from lessons learned in project implementation.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

In developing our recommendations for USAID/Haiti we considered several options ranging from undertaking no activities at all to creating an entirely new organization. From our findings, we decided to rule out the option of no USAID/Haiti involvement for several reasons. The need for indigenous environmental NGO's is great and the potential for them to make a valuable contribution is too high to ignore. The enthusiasm resulting from the political change needs to be channelled constructively and the environment is an ideal target. We should stress however, that there are risks and that our recommendations for USAID/Haiti involvement are based on certain assumptions. Our visit took place during a transitional period for the country and our recommendations assume that the political situation will not deteriorate and progress will be made towards elections and a stable government.

We also ruled out the option of creating a new NGO because we do not feel that environmental NGO's should be developed by foreign institutions. In addition, we encountered strong resistance to this idea among the Haitians with whom we met. An additional option we considered was that USAID/Haiti directly fund the existing environmental groups. We eliminated this option because it requires significant management time for USAID which would not be cost effective relative to the size of the grants appropriate to the groups needs.

The recommendations we propose fall within the two extremes: no action or creation of an entirely new entity. We recommend three options for USAID/Haiti consideration. From discussions with USAID/Haiti personnel, we determined that it would be more useful to present several alternatives that allow for selection of various management and funding mechanisms to best be determined by USAID/Haiti. Therefore, we have presented the options with both their strengths and weaknesses to allow for maximum discussion. The options are not presented in any order of priority.

### Option A

Commit \$50,000 for one year to the Haitian Agency for Voluntary Associations (HAVA) for small grants to be allocated to environmental NGO's submitting acceptable proposals. Additional funds would need to be allocated to compensate HAVA for overhead and staff specialized in environmental project development. The \$50,000 would be made available to NGO's for one year and should be



accompanied by adequate benchmarks to evaluate its effectiveness, particularly in strengthening the groups. A positive evaluation should encourage USAID/Haiti to repeat the funding or increase it for several years.

#### **Strengths**

- ° Addresses the fragility of the indigenous environmental groups and political instability by allowing USAID/Haiti to get involved without overwhelming the groups and with the option to terminate the activities if external factors do not improve.
- ° Strengthens HAVA, an existing Haitian organization.
- ° Can be implemented quickly.
- ° Uses local currency.

#### **Weaknesses**

- ° Involves new oversight and training implications for HAVA such as grant management, proposal writing, etc. in an area HAVA has not yet identified as a priority, (i.e. environmental awareness and education, environmental policy and environmental legislation).
- ° Does not guarantee that USAID/Haiti will have additional funds available for future years available if the first year proves successful.
- ° Has less potential to integrate other USAID/Haiti environmental activities with the NGO projects.

#### **Option B**

Commit \$300,000 over 3-5 years to a "neutral" (non-environmental) Haitian organization such as HAVA or IHRED. The Haitian organization would have a "pass-through" function; some of the funds would go to the grantee but the majority to the subgrantees (environmental NGO's).

The grantee would have to satisfy the following criteria:

- ° Strong administrative and management structure to handle the funds.
- ° Credibility within the Haitian NGO community.
- ° Sensibility to the process of institutional strengthening.
- ° Understanding of environmental issues and how NGO's can address them.

- Non-environmental mandate to avoid competition with the environmental groups.

The functions of the grantee would be to:

- Facilitate collaboration among environmental groups while still allowing them to maintain their diversity.
- Encourage development of new environmental groups.
- Run a small grants program.
- Act as a liaison among indigenous NGO's, between indigenous NGO's and foreign and international NGO's.
- Act as a liaison between indigenous NGO's and donors.
- Provide technical assistance for environmental project development as requested by the NGO's (environmental education, legislation, policy, etc.).

To develop this \$300,000 project, USAID/Haiti should contract a design team to carry out the following tasks:

- Work with the indigenous environmental groups to identify their needs, priorities and interest in participating in this kind of program.
- Meet with organizations which could serve as the pass through organization.
- Select the appropriate organization.
- With the participating indigenous environmental groups design the project:
  - develop a detailed workplan,
  - prepare a detailed budget,
  - describe working relationships between grantee and subgrantees,
  - develop benchmarks for evaluation, and
  - identify technical assistance needs (both for grantee and subgrantees), and the resources for meeting them both within and outside of Haiti.

## **Strengths**

- Makes long-term commitment necessary for successful institutional development.
- Not only builds indigenous environmental groups but also strengthens Haitian coordinating organization.
- Emphasizes Haitian role and minimizes expatriate involvement.
- Channels foreign and local technical assistance effectively, making it available to a wider audience.
- Primarily uses local currency.
- Cost effective use of USAID funds.
- Can coincide with USAID long-term programs such as Targetted Watershed Management, Hillside Farming and Agroforestry Outreach.

## **Weaknesses**

- Potential grantees have minimal experiences with an environmental NGO "movement".
- HAVA is not familiar with the types of environmental technical assistance the groups would require.
- IHERD is too new to evaluate.

## **Option C**

Commit \$500,000 to a foreign (non-Haitian) organization to design and manage the project. The functions of the organization would be the same as the grantee in Option B. The mechanism for carrying them out would be left to the foreign organization, but it should be strongly encouraged to work through Haitian organizations as much as possible and appropriate. The foreign organization should have the following qualifications:

- International experience in promoting growth of indigenous non-profit environmental groups.
- Ability to deal with diverse groups with different constituencies and environmental interests.
- A focus on institutional strengthening of environmental groups.
- Good working relationships with other organizations with potential resources for technical assistance.

### **Strengths**

- Relieves USAID/Haiti of most management and administration responsibilities.
- Offers greater access to foreign expertise.

### **Weaknesses**

- More costly due to overhead expenses of foreign organization.
- Requires U.S. dollars.
- Difficult to find such an organization with Haitian experience.

0512p

**HAITI TRIP**  
(April 16-23, 1986)

**Thursday 4/17**

- Federation des Amis de la Nature - Haiti Verte  
c/o Institut Pedagogique National  
Rue du Docteur Audain  
Port-au-Prince  
Michel La Roche, Secretaire  
Carl Andre Loiseau  
Febus Salvan  
Telephone 2-1337
- Dana Fischer  
Education Officer  
USAID/OPVD
- Edith Lataillade  
UNDP  
Avenue Ducoste  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-1404

**Friday 4/18/86**

- Paul Paryski  
Institut pour le Sauvegarde du  
Patrimoine National, ISPAN  
B.P. 2484  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-5286
- Bernard Lefevre, Shell Co., Ltd, W.I.
- Patrick McDuffie, USAID/OPVD
- Bobby Chauvet  
Haiti Verte  
c/o Agence Citadelle  
Rue du Negre Marron  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone

**Saturday 4/19/86**

- Jean Pierre and Maude de St. Christo  
Reboisement Total (RETO)  
P. O. Box 13409  
Delmas, Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 7-6425

- Robert Cassagnol, President  
Pierre-Yves Roumain, Sec. Gen.  
Societe Audubon d'Haiti pour la Protection  
de l'Environnement, SAHPE  
25 Rue Garoute  
Pacot, Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 5-4604

Sunday 4/20/86

- Glenn R. Smucker, Jackie Smucker, Director  
Proje Pyebwa, PADP  
P. O. Box 15574  
Petionville, Haiti  
Telephone 6-0786

Monday 4/21/86

- Raoul Pierre-Louis, Directeur  
Edmond Magny, Florence Sergille  
Direction des Ressources Naturelles, MARNDR
- M. Emile Danisse  
Frantz Benoit  
Michel Presume  
SINEC - Societe' pour l'amelioration des  
Conditions de l'Environnement.  
Telephone 2-5516
- Paul Thomas, Director  
CODEPLA  
B.P. 2475  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-5351
- Mrs. Kathy Mangones  
EAVA  
Ave Du Coste #26  
Telephone 2-4240

Thursday 4/23/86

- Dr. Joseph Bernard  
Directeur  
Institut Pedagogique National  
Rue du Docteur Audain  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-1337/2-9978
- M. Carre  
Unite des ONG  
Ministere du Plan

- M. Albert Mangones  
Directeur  
ISPAN  
B.P. 2484  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-5286
- Agr. Joel Ducasse  
ANDAE  
Rue du Peuple, No. 150, Apt. 5  
Port-au-Prince

Friday 4/25/86

- Mme. Jacqueline Pompilus  
DAPTE  
Ministere du Plan
- M. Leopold Berlander  
IHRED  
B.P. 1525  
Port-au-Prince
- Mr. Bernard Etheard  
EAVA  
Ave. Ducoste #26  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 2-4240

Saturday 4/26/86

- Mr. Roger Dunwell  
Villa Creole Hotel  
B.P. 126  
Port-au-Prince  
Telephone 7-1570

0472p



**FAN**

FEDERATION DES AMIS  
DE LA NATURE





**Hier le Bangladesh.  
Aujourd'hui l'Ethiopie.  
Demain Haiti?**

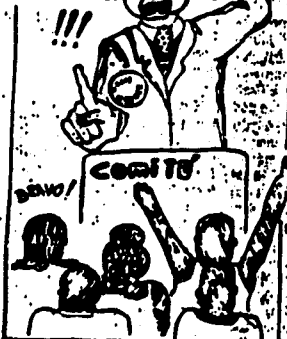
# La Caricature de la Semaine

Une autre Petite Gaijin

Concours de caricatures organisé par Le Nouvelliste et l'Association  
Caricaturistes, prime de \$50.00 pour le meilleur dessinateur. Le Triomphe l'entraîne nationale de caricatures.

Edouard Brisson, 1er prix, gagne \$50.00

PROTEGEONS HAÏTI  
DU DEJASTRE ECOLOGIQUE  
NE COUPONS  
PLUS D'ARBRES!!!



CHERIE, AKI SA NAP  
PE MANGE A ?



A. Nonimus - 3ème position



"Party" - 2ème position



Diby - 4ème position



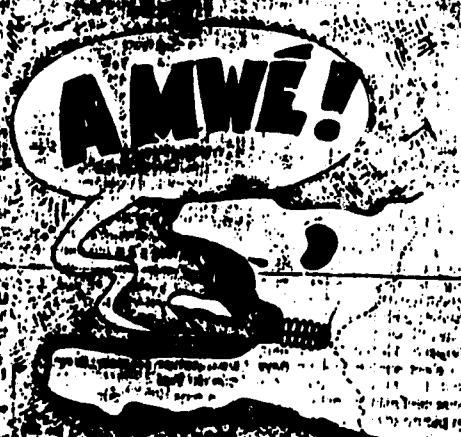
"Charlot" - 5ème position



Denise Garoute - 6ème position



Anonyme - 7ème position



**Une distinction méritée  
Max Théophile  
reçoit une décoration  
de la RFA**

L'Ambassade de la République fédérale d'Allemagne à Port-au-Prince informe que le 11 avril 1986 l'Ambassadeur de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne, Son Excellence Monsieur Dr. Karl Friedrich Ganzauer, a remis à Monsieur Max Heinrich Théophile la Croix d'Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne que le Président Richard von Weizsäcker lui a décerné en reconnaissance de ses mérites pour la promotion des relations amicales entre les peuples allemand et l'haïtien.

L'Ambassade d'Allemagne souligne, à ce propos que "Monsieur Théophile vit en Haïti depuis 1933; dès lors et jusqu'à nos jours il s'est toujours employé aux besoins des allemands vivant en Haïti. Il représente le type de commerçant et homme d'affaires honorable. Son intégration dans la bourgeoisie haïtienne le rend à un élément positif dans les relations haïtiano-allemandes. Par

Suite Page 2

**Inauguration lundi de  
la Place Pétiou**

De source sûre, nous avons appris que le Maire de Port-au-Prince, Mme Franck Paul, procédera lundi prochain à partir de 10h A.M. à l'inauguration de la Place Pétiou à l'occasion du Jour du Panaméricanisme.

La place Pétiou sera ouverte au public pendant toute la journée du lundi.

14 Gilles favorable

No. 32.714

APPENDIX B

Samedi 12 - Dimanche 13 et  
Lundi 14 Avril 1986

# Le Nouvelliste

Le plus ancien quotidien d'Haïti

## Haiti verte ou plaidoyer pour l'environnement

Déjà 1 an depuis que dans les colonnes de ce journal nous ayons annoncé que l'heure de la sauvegarde de l'environnement était arrivée.

M. Félix Lowensteln, agronome allemand présentait à Port-au-Prince son bouleversant exposé sur le Pic Macaya. Le Ministre de l'agriculture d'alors pronait dans ses discours le sombre tableau des métaux de l'érosion. Haïti en général et Port-au-Prince en particulier, souffrait d'une carence d'eau potable causée par une sécheresse prolongée. Le stand de Damien pour la fête du Travail présentait bon nombre de photos sur les problèmes de l'environnement. Le commandant Cousteau conduisit sa fameuse équipe dans les eaux haïtiennes.

Les carrières de sable de Laboule et de Martissant étaient fermées par les autorités. On déclarait le Pic Macaya et le Morne la Visite "Parc National" pour la protection de la flore et de la faune. L'usine hydro-électrique de Saut-Mathurine a eu du mal à faire tourner ses turbines par manque d'eau, tandis que l'usine de Drouet près de St-Marc s'ensablait de plus en plus. Le 200ème anniversaire de Jean-Jacques Audubon était fêté en Haïti par quelques écologistes. Tandis que le nouveau système de drainage de Port-au-Prince commençait déjà à être bouché par des alluvions.

Et puis, comme d'habitude, toutes ces idées, tous ces mouvements, ont passé dans l'oubli, car dans l'esprit de la plupart

des gens, il y a des choses plus importantes que d'écouter des farfelus parler d'écologie, d'environnement, de faune et de flore.

Il y a un choix à faire dans la vie. Si une cause est juste et noble, elle devient un apostolat, et la conscience de tout être humain qui se respecte l'oblige à ne point s'arrêter en cours de route. Il faut parfois choisir entre les intérêts familiaux commerciaux et amicaux, et les intérêts nationaux. Ce choix difficile est certes parfois mal interprété par l'entourage dans lequel on évolue.

Mais n'est-ce pas ce choix qui a motivé le clergé catholique à conscientiser le peuple haïtien? N'est-ce pas ce choix qui a animé le courage de ces écoliers grévistes? N'est-ce pas ce choix qui nous a conduit au 7 février 1986?

Nous sommes tous fiers de récolter aujourd'hui les fruits de leurs efforts.

Leur cause était belle, elle valait la peine, nous en sommes tous persuadés; nous l'espérons!...

Suite Page 2

## Le problème Numéro 1

Ce sont encore des jeunes qui nous ont rappelé quel est ce problème.

Aux Cayes, la jeunesse des écoles, la jeunesse ouvrière a manifesté avec toute la population du chef lieu du Département du Sud pour clamer bien haut la priorité de ce problème par leurs cris, par leurs chants joints à leur pancartes: S.O.S. MACAYA!

Tous les postes de radio du

le pic Macaya.

L'agronome Banate est profondément préoccupé par ce problème. Chaque semaine, il se rend au sommet de Macaya en prenant des directions différentes afin de mieux se rendre compte de toutes les données du problème. Il passe la nuit à coucher sur cette hauteur dont l'altitude atteint 2300 mètres, subissant le froid intense et les autres intempéries de l'envi-

## "L'Affaire" de la Chambre de Commerce

...Convocations ici, contre-convocations là, la Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie vit à l'heure du changement.

leaux a mal accueilli cette proposition. Devant sa réticence, le groupe s'est référé aux lois et statuts de la chambre du com-

2) à dire maintenant de l'après février 1986. On veut reconstruire la nation dans la démocratie. Les politiciens rentrent en scène et commencent à discuter. Le peuple haïtien a besoin de leadership et d'idéologie. Apparaît comme une solution à ces problèmes majeurs de notre pays: 1) l'éducation; 2) la dégradation de l'environnement, seul premier problème évoqué par les politiciens. Les 2 autres problèmes mentionnés; volontairement ou involontairement ont dû faire oublier les problèmes réels et urgents de la Nation.

On dit bien Nation, car pour qu'elle existe il faut d'abord un territoire viable; il totalise 27.000 km<sup>2</sup> depuis 1804, mais seulement 3% sont recouverts de forêt en 1986, comparé à 1% en 1923. Plus du 1/3 du territoire national est extrêmement érodé et stérile donc impropre aux cultures et à l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie.

La densité de notre population est estimée à 700 habitants par km<sup>2</sup> de terre cultivable. Plus de 6.000 ha sont dégradés chaque année. Des 30 principaux bassins versants, 12 étaient complètement déboisés en 1978, 8 additionnels le seront vers 1990. Dans 4 ans, en l'an 2000, il ne restera qu'un seul bassin versant si la dégradation sauvage continue à ce rythme.

On n'a qu'à regarder le morne l'hôpital pour constater le sort qui est fait aux bassins versants des sources de Turpeau, la source-Cerisiers et de Martissant. Diquini. Que feront nous ces milliers de gens assoiffés?

Plus de 72% des besoins énergétiques du pays servant à alimenter les réchauds ménagers, les boulangeries, les guillottes, les usines d'huiles essentielles, les dry cleanings, les fours à chaud etc. proviennent du bois local. Entre 40 à 50 millions d'arbres sont coupés chaque année pour satisfaire nos besoins, soit entre 6 à 8 arbres par année par habitant.

Messieurs les politiciens, pensez-vous qu'il vaille la peine de se battre pour une nation qui risque de ressembler à 27.000 km<sup>2</sup> de rochers désertiques dans un proche avenir, et dont la population serait, par la force des choses, éparpillée aux coins du monde? De grâce, ne nous traitez pas d'alarmistes.

**LE DANGER EST REEL ET A COURT TERME!**  
Heureusement, il y a la Jeunesse. Cette Jeunesse qui représente plus de 50% de la population et qui a besoin d'une terre saine pour vivre demain. Cette fièvre Jeunesse qui a prié, qui a manifesté, qui a bravé les baïes; cette Jeunesse qui est motivée, qui veut construire, qui cherche une voie et qui a tant besoin d'être guidée.

A la recherche d'une participation civique et patriotique,

elle nettoie Port-au-Prince que l'on surnommait "la capitale la plus sale des Caraïbes". Elle peint spontanément trottoirs, rigoles poteaux, lampadaires. Tout d'un coup, voici Port-au-Prince, jaune et blanc, vert et bleu, bleu et rouge!

Nous pensons qu'il faut capitaliser sur cet engouement, sur ce désir de bien faire en canalisant ces forces créatrices sur des actions plus constructives. C'est pourquoi nous appuyons un nouveau mouvement de Jeunesse appelé "HAITI VERTE" proposé par la F.A.N. (Fédération des Amis de la Nature); dont nous publions ci-après le premier message de ralliement.

Nous comptons sur la bonne volonté des intellectuels, des artistes, des "moun savé", des "plumes et encre", des leaders politiques bien intentionnés, du clergé catholique et des cultes réformés, de nos confrères des presses parées, écrites et télévisées et des dirigeants actuels, pour soutenir, encadrer et encourager ce mouvement dont l'enjeu ne pourra qu'être bénéfique à tous.

Une HAITI VERTE n'est pas une utopie dans la mesure où chacun des 6 millions d'Haïtiens en voit la nécessité. Nous faisons tous partie du problème, nous devons donc tous faire partie des solutions, dont la première est de sensibiliser toute la population sur la gravité de la situation. L'enjeu est de taille, il y va de l'existence de notre Haïti Thomas, il y va de la survie de l'homme haïtien.

## Haiti Verte

NOTRE PAYS:

Un désastre écologique.

NOTRE BUT:

Empêcher qu'Haïti ne devienne très bientôt une nouvelle Ethiopie.

NOTRE METHODE:

Contribuer à la campagne nationale de reboisement pour assurer aux futures générations un territoire viable.

NOTRE NOM:

Organiser LA JOURNEE DU FRUIT D'HAÏTI  
FEDERATION DES AMIS DE LA NATURE  
F.A.N.

NOTRE ADRESSE:

C/O Institut Pédagogique National  
Rue du Docteur Audain  
Tél: 2-1337/2-9978

VOTRE DECISION

Attendre ou agir.

LA F.A.N. INVITE TOUS LES MOUVEMENTS DE JEUNESSE A SE RALLIER A CETTE NOBLE CAUSE. LA F.A.N. REUNIT DEJA LES EFFORTS DE:

Action des Jeunes Chrétiens d'Haïti (A.J.C.H.)  
Association Nationale des Scouts d'Haïti  
Association Nationale des Guides d'Haïti  
Jeunesse Mariale (J.M.)  
Jeunesse Étudiante Catholique (J.E.C.)  
Jeunes Volontaires Chrétiens (J.V.C.)  
Action Catholique Ouvrière (A.C.O.)  
Groupe Les Héritiers du Royaume  
Campus Institut Adventiste  
Auditorium Adventiste (A.C.G.I.)  
U.P.E.I.C.A.  
E.T.A.  
Solidarité des Jeunes Chrétiens (S.O.J.E.C.)  
Eglise Méthodiste de la Rue de l'Entêtement (Cotège, Sud)

(FAIRE CIRCULER S.V.P.)

## OFFRE D'EMPLOI

Distributeur de produits pharmaceutiques  
cherche visiteur médical

Conditions requises:

— Posséder une voiture

— Parler anglais ou espagnol

— Avoir un niveau d'études supérieures.

Les intéressés sont priés de faire parvenir leur C.V. à B.P. 222 ou appeler le 2-2349 entre 12:00 et 2:00 PM pour information.

Max Théophile reçoit une décoration